रजिस्ट्री सं० डी-(डी)-72 REGISTERED No. D-(D)-72

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 2
PART II—Section 2
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 63] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, दिसम्बर 13, 1974/अग्रहायण 22, 1896
No. 63] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1974/AGRAHAYANA 22, 1896

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th December, 1974:—

I

BILL NO. XLIV OF 1974

A Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Delhi University (Amendment) Act, 1974. Short title.

2. In section 2 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— All colleges to be deemed as University maintained colleges.

'(*a*) "College" means an institution maintained by the University, and includes an Affiliated College and a "Constituent College".

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Act, all affiliated and constituent colleges shall, with effect from the commencement of this Act be deemed to be institutions maintained by the University.'

3. In section 4 of the principal Act, for clause (9), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 4.

"(9) to maintain colleges and Halls."

Amendment of section 28

4. In section 28 of the principal Act, for clause (*h*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*h*) the conditions under which colleges and other institutions may be established by the University."

Amendment of section 30.

5. Clause (*m*) of section 30 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 35.

6. In section 35 of the principal Act, in clause (*4*), for the words "suspend or withdraw the recognition of" the words "close down" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 45.

7. For section 45 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Conditions of service of officers and teachers.

"45. (*1*) The mode of appointment and the conditions of service of every salaried officer, or teacher of the University shall be laid down in the Statutes or Ordinances as the case may be.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, Statutes or Ordinances made thereunder no person who is a salaried officer, or teacher of the University —

(*a*) shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed;

(*b*) shall be dismissed or removed or reduce in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges; and where it is proposed, after such inquiry, to impose on him any such penalty until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed; but only on the basis of the evidence adduced during such inquiry.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The working of the Delhi University Act, 1922 as amended from time to time has revealed during the last few years of its amending several inadequancies, particularly relating working to the control exercised by the University over individual colleges and the powers of the University regarding conditions of appointment and service of the teachers, salaried officers and employees. Violation of the University Ordinances by managements of colleges, particularly those run by private Trusts has posed a serious challenge to the orderly functioning of these educational institutions apart from the denial of even minimum security of service for the teachers, salaried officers and employees. The open confrontation between the management of the Shyam Lal College and the authorities of the Delhi University on the issue of suspension of teachers, contrary to the University Ordinances has brought this serious problem to the forefront. It is necessary, therefore, to amend the Delhi University Act suitably to enable the University authorities to take over colleges and to ensure security of service for the salaried officers and teachers. It may be noted in this connection that the Delhi University Teachers' Association has been demanding amendments to the Delhi University Act on similar lines.

Hence this Bill.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN.

II

BILL No. LVII OF 1974

A Bill to provide for the creation of trust corporations and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Trusteeship Act, 1974.

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "business" means and includes an industry, plantation, bank, trade, transport or any other activity carried on for profit;

(b) "company" means any public or private limited company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and having a subscribed capital of more than ten lakhs of rupees;

(c) "panchayat" means the organ of management of a trust corporation constituted in the manner provided in this Act;

(*d*) "trust corporation" means any company the owners whereof have declared themselves to be its trustees in the manner prescribed in this Act.

(e) "workman" means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any trust corporation to do any skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, but does not include any such person who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

Provisions to have effect notwithstanding any law in force.

3. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force.

Formation of a trust corporation.

4. A company may, by a resolution passed by a majority of shareholders present and voting at its general meeting, declare itself to be a trust corporation.

Registrar to be informed.

5. Immediately after the passing of the resolution referred to in section 4, the managing agent or the manager or the secretary of the company shall notify the same to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within whose jurisdiction the head office of the company is situated.

Management during interim period.

6. The Registrar, on receiving such notice, shall direct the managing agent, the manager or the secretary, as the case may be, to carry on the day to day business of the company as an interim managing trustee.

Panchayat of trustees.

7. The Registrar shall, as soon as possible, arrange to take stock of the assets and liabilities of the company and shall constitute a Panchayat of trustees consisting of not more than sixteen members, in the following manner, to supervise, control and direct the managing trustee:

(a) not more than five trustees to be nominated by the shareholders of the company at its general meeting;

(b) not more than five trustees to be elected by the trade union of the workmen of the company from amongst its members; of whom at least one shall be from the managerial staff, one from the jobbers and the rest from any section of the workmen;

(c) five trustees, to be nominated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, as experts, one each in the field of planning, industrial development, company affairs, being officials of the Central Government; an official of the State Government well-versed in industrial relations and a nominee of the local body within whose area the head office of the company is located;

(d) the interim managing trustee shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Panchayat.

Right of workers to vote.

8. Every workman who has been in the employment of the company for not less than six months shall have the right to vote in the election of the trustees held under clause (*b*) of section 7.

Qualification of workers to be elected as trustees.

9. No representative of workmen shall be included in the Panchayat unless he belongs to a trade union which makes an active demand for responsible participation in the management of the trust corporation.

Functions of the Panchayat.

10. The Panchayat shall decide all major questions relating to the management of the business of the trust corporation and, in particular, frame rules for the efficient management of the trust corporation, approve its annual production plans and annual accounts construction and development programme, purchases, sales, loans, credits, wages, salaries, bonus to workmen and interest, if any, to shareholders.

Profits to be credited to the Government.

11. The net profits of the trust corporation, after due provision being made for depreciation and provident funds, shall be credited to the income-tax folio of the Ministry of Finance of the Government of India, for being allocated to the different States according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Wages of employees.

12. The workmen of the trust corporation shall not demand any rise in wages which is not commensurate with the earnings of an average villager or the uniform scales of wages determined by the Ministry of Labour, of the Government of India.

Payment of bonus.

13. The Panchayat may sanction payment of general bonus or merit bonus to a workman for exceeding the annual production targets fixed for the corporation.

Works Committees.

14. Works Committee of workmen shall be formed in every department of the trust corporation and they shall be entrusted with the job of explaining the decisions of the Panchayat to the employees, maintenance of the discipline and execution of welfare schemes of the trust corporation.

Managing trustee.

15. The managing agent, the manager or the secretary of the company which has declared itself to be a trust corporation, shall become the *ex-officio* managing trustee of the trust corporation.

Managing trustee to be nominated in certain cases.

16. If the managing agents are a company or a firm, such company or firm may nominate the first managing trustee of the trust corporation.

Term of office of managing trustee.

17. The first managing trustee shall continue in office for five years or till he attains the age of sixty years, whichever is later.

18. The managing trustee shall be removed from office by the Panchayat on conviction for a criminal breach of trust. Removal of managing trustee.

19. (1) The remuneration of the first managing trustee shall be fixed by a contract between him and the Panchayat. Remuneration of managing trustee.

(2) In case of dispute regarding the remuneration of the first managing trustee, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall fix the same after taking into consideration the standard of living to which the first managing trustee is accustomed.

20. The first managing trustee may recommend a successor to his office but the final appointment shall be made by the Panchayat. Successor of managing trustee.

21. The salaries of subsequent managing trustees and other supervisory or technical staff shall be fixed by the Panchayat. Salaries.

22. The Panchayat shall elect a Chairman from among its members who shall summon its meetings from time to time and shall preside over the same. Chairman of the Panchayat of trustees.

23. The Panchayat shall supervise the work of the managing trustee, examine his reports and give him instructions in regard to the day to day administration as also the policies and programme of the trust corporation. Panchayat to act through the managing trustee.

24. All employees of the trust corporation shall be subject to the authority of the managing trustee in performing their duties. Control over employees.

25. The managing trustee shall be empowered to impose disciplinary penalties on defaulting employees. Powers of the managing trustee.

26. The accounts of the trust corporation shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Audit.

27. Statements of income and expenditure, balance sheets and statements of assets and liabilities shall be placed before a joint annual general meeting of all employees of the trust corporation and all shareholders of the company. Scrutiny of accounts.

28. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on being satisfied on the basis of auditor's report that the affairs of a trust corporation are being conducted in a manner harmful to the interests of the community, may recommend to the Central Government to take over the assets of the corporation and dispose them of in any manner it deems fit. Government to acquire trust corporations in certain cases.

Co-ordination with national plans.

29. The co-ordination of the industrial or commercial activities of the trust corporation with the national plans for economic development shall be the responsibility of the representative of the Planning Commission on the Panchayat, whose decisions in this regard shall be final.

Acquired undertakings.

30. Any industry or undertaking whose management has been taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and entrusted to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, may be treated as a trust corporation for the purposes of this Act. 65 of 1951.

Power to make rules.

31. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that the rules made hereunder shall not make any discrimination between companies owned or managed by Indian and foreign nationals.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously, done under that rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Upanishads have stressed that an individual should consider himself a trustee of whatever assets he possesses for the good of the community.

During the freedom struggle, almost all our national leaders had said that when India became free, all the capitalists would be given an opportunity of becoming statutory trustees. The Bill seeks to provide such an opportunity to the owners of large companies and makes necessary provisions for the democratic management of companies consistent with the principles of trusteeship. The provisions of the Bill are intended to evolve an egalitarian society in a peaceful manner.

It is, therefore, necessary that the worker should be made to feel that he is helping to build a new social order based on Bharatiya values of life. The provisions of this Bill are expected to promote increased productivity by giving the workers a sense of full and resposible participation in the processes of production, purchase sales and investments of the enterprise. This Bill is not a compulsory but a permissive measure enabling the present owners of large companies to transform their existing titles based on absolute rights into trust ownership.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

BHAIRON SINGH SHEKHAWAT

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 34 of the Bill confers on the Central Government power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Bill when enacted. Generally, these rules will relate to matters of detail and procedure. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

BILL NO. LI OF 1974

A Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Delhi University (Second Amendment) Act, 1974.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Amendment of section 4.

8 of 1922.

2. In section 4 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), for clause (*9*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*9*) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to admit to its privileges, Colleges not maintained by the University, to withdraw all or any of those privileges and to take over the management of a college or colleges not complying with the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, and to recognise Halls not maintained by the University and to withdraw any such recognition.".

Amendment of section 28.

3. In section 28 of the principal Act, for clause (*h*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*h*) the conditions under which Colleges and other institutions may be admitted to the privileges of the University, the withdrawal of such privileges and the take-over of the management of a College or Colleges.".

Amendment of section 30.

4. In section 30 of the principal Act, for clause (*k*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*k*) the emoluments and the terms and conditions of service of persons appointed to the posts of teachers of the University and other posts in connection with the affairs of the University and the Colleges."

Substitution of new section for section 45.

5. For section 45 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Conditions of service of officers and teachers.

"45. (*1*) The Executive Council shall, subject to the provision of the Act, and the Statutes, make Ordinances providing for the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the posts of teachers of the University, and other posts in connection with the affairs of the University and the colleges, save in the case such similar posts appointment to which are made by the Central Government.

(*2*) No decision for the termination of service of the persons as aforesaid, whether on probation or on permanent basis, shall be made without the prior approval of the Executive Council by a resolution passed by a majority of the total membership of the Executive Council and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council present and voting.

Insertion of new section 49.

6. After section 48 of the principal Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

Constitution of Students' Union.

"49. (*1*) There shall be a Students' Union for the University.

(*2*) The Union shall consist as members all the students of the University, pursuing a regular course of study in the University Halls and the institutions maintained by the University and all other Colleges recognised by the Executive Council in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes made thereunder including the Colleges recognised at the commencement of the said Act as Colleges of the University so long as such recognition continues.

(*3*) The Union shall as soon as may be, choose from members of the Union to be, respectively, President, Vice-President, Secretary and Joint Secretary thereof.

(*4*) The Constitution, powers and functions of the Delhi University Students' Union, the method of election, of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Joint Secretary and filling of vacancies in these offices shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The University of Delhi has been facing a serious crisis time and again in case of the Colleges and Institutions admitted to its privileges by it. There have been cases where gross violation and/or contravention of the provisions of the Delhi University Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have been incessantly made by the Colleges and Institutions recognised by the Executive Council of the University for imparting instructions in the courses prescribed by the University. The teachers of the University recognised by it in the constituent Colleges and the Institutions under the control of the University have often been the victim of the whims, and caprices of the Governing Bodies which are adamant and recalcitrant to the adherence of the provisions of the Acts, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulation and the various resolutions passed by the University Authorities from time to time. This has given a great setback to the administration of the University in the Colleges under its control so much so that the very survival of the University as also the academic standards are at stake. The academic community and also the employees of the University—namely, the University community as a whole appears to be of the opinion that unless the Governing Bodies owning vested interests in the affairs of the Colleges are dealt with squarely, bringing them within the clutches of the various University rules and regulations, the authority of the University stands corroded and undermined to the extent that the public whose exchequer is under a heavy strain, seems to lose all faith in the University, its autonomy and academic activity. A sordid state of affairs, where the University has to remain as a mute spectator, cannot be tolerated anymore.....

Parliament should take note of such grave violations of the provisions of the University Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Regulations and the resolutions of the various Authorities of the University and should make the necessary amendments in the Delhi University Act, 1922, so as to maintain the dignity of the teaching profession, its nobility and its fair name for which the teaching profession seems to subsist and has been serving the cause of mankind, the humanity at large, establishing a just socialist order by giving the teachers the security of service.

The employees of the University on whose heads the sword of Damocles perpetually is hanging and who are also insecure in the hands of the vested interests—the private trusts, the political trusts and the so-called minority trusts should also come under the same umbrella of authority as is available to the academic community so that their welfare and dignity is preserved at any cost without intending to expose them to the executive tyranny of the so-called philanthropists and the unscrupulous business magnates.

The students of the University are also to be a well-knit organisation to make the University community a composite whole comprising the

three segments—namely, the teachers, the students and the employees. Often the students, who have to play a significant role for the building up of the nation, are not considered mature by the Dons of the University, the Professors and the Principals who feel that it is the "white-man's burden" meant for them; and the students are thereby kept out of the picture. This is a misconceived thesis in a democratic society where adult franchise has been recognized as a fundamental right of citizen. The students can represent themselves effectively if they are brought together with the Dons, Principals and the Professors working for the improvement of educational standards in the country and as a necessary corrolary for ameliorating the fate of the downtrodden in the Indian society.

The service conditions of the teachers and the employees of the University of Delhi and the Officers of the University and its Colleges or institutions are governed by the common law of "Master and Servant". The master can dismiss the servant any time at pleasure after serving a simple notice of three months or paying of salary in lieu thereof. The master can terminate the service of the servant and bring an end to the contract between the employer and the employee by a summary trial for misconduct, negligence of duty or insubordination etc.

The various High Courts and also the Supreme Court of India have invariably held that the relationship between the Governing Body and its employee is purely contractual and not statutory even though the contract or the agreement of service is prescribed in the Ordinances of the University. Framing of the Ordinances has been held as an act of subordinate legislation, giving no statuts to the employee and his/her dismissal, even if wrongful, is not remediable by a declaration of reinstatement attracting the statutory law. "The Delhi High Court has expressly held in 'Dr. Mohmed Khan Durani *vs.* The Principal, Shivaji College'....." that since the services are governed not by a statute, namely, a provision made by the legislature itself, the Parliament or the State Legislature but by an Ordinance, an act of subordinate legislation made by the Executive Council, an employee can only claim damages for the wrongful dismissal, and in no case he has the right for his reinstatement.

The Hon'ble the High Court of Delhi has observed (September, 1970) in the case "Dr. Mohd. Khan *vs.* The Principal, Shivaji College" in the penultimate paragraph of its judgement that.

> "*****It is regretted* that while the tenure of service of Government servants is protected by article 311 and while even the industrial employees can obtain such protection in industrial adjudication *the highly educated class of college teachers are found not to enjoy statutory* protection. *The remedy, however, lies with the legislature.*"

The teachers of the Delhi University have been pursuing the path of constitutional propriety and sobriety to achieve the desired objectives for over four years. Parliament should stand now by them in this struggle,

and make it their bounden duty to uphold, establish and defend their cause.

In view of the observations of the judiciary coupled with the [incapacity and supine] indifferences of the Central Government to cure the all-pervading ills, rampant in the precincts of the University for over five decades, since its inception in 1922, it is imperative that the proposed amendments of the principal Act should be brought on the statute book at an early stage. Hence this Bill.

RAJNARAIN.

BILL NO. LII OF 1974

A Bill to restrict the motivated political propaganda of foreign countries in India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Foreign Propaganda in India (Regulation and Control) Act, 1974.

(*2*) It shall come into force within three months from the date of its assent by the President.

Ban on publication of an article or news items, etc.

2. (*1*) No newspaper, daily or weekly or monthly or any other kind of periodical publication or a souvenir published in India shall accept and publish any press matter, article or news or excerpts from news or part of an article sent free of charge or on payment made by any foreign mission in India or directly by any foreign Government.

(*2*) Any news item or article referred to in sub-section (*1*) may be published as an advertisement only provided that its text has been approved by the Press Council of India or by any other competent body set up for this purpose through notification by the Central Government

Articles on Science, Technology, etc.

3. (1) Any article on science or technology or art or literature or music may be published by any agency provided that,—

(a) payment is made for the publication of the article;

(b) the name of the writer is printed along with the article; and

(c) the name of the agency, circulating the article, is mentioned.

(2) Any article referred to in sub-section (1) of this section, if published in any foreign or Indian paper earlier may be re-produced in full or in part in any newspaper or periodical publication, provided that the conditions laid down in sub-section (1) of this section have been fulfilled.

Provisions of sections 2 and 3 not to apply to news circulated by international news agencies.

4. The provisions of sections (2) and (3) shall not apply to news circulated by any accredited international news agency provided that the name of the circulating agency is mentioned along with the news published by any newspaper, daily or periodical of any description.

Maintenance of records and accounts by newspapers in respect of foreign news items.

5. (1) The management of a newspaper, daily or periodical, of any description, or of a souvenir shall maintain a record of—

(a) advertisements received from a foreign mission or a foreign government;

(b) news items or articles published and circulated by a foreign news agency;

(c) articles re-produced;

(d) payment received for an advertisement, a news item or an article published or re-produced; and

(e) payment made to a foreign news agency.

(2) The record referred to in sub-section (1) of this section, shall be subject to periodical inspection by the Central Government.

Punishment.

6. For violation of any of the provisions of this act, the manager of a newspaper, daily or weekly or monthly or periodical of any description or the editor of a souvenir shall be liable to fine upto ten thousand rupees and imprisonment upto one month.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The aim of the Bill is to curb foreign influence over the Indian news world. India cherishes the ideal of the freedom of press but it has been found that foreign missions and countries are trying to influence press in this country by various dubious means and sell their propaganda material with a view to attempting at political indoctrination of the Indian people which is detrimental to the national interests of this country.

A daily paper or a periodical will have freedom to publish accredited news circulated by news agencies of foreign countries or valuable foreign articles on different subjects but such freedom should not leave any scope for surreptitious political propaganda by interested foreign countries. The Bill seeks to ensure genuine freedom of the press by not permitting foreign motivated political propaganda through the mass media of our country.

Hence this Bill.

LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT.

V

BILL NO. LVI OF 1974

A Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Industrial Disputes (Second Amendment) Act, 1974. Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India.

14 of 1947

2. After section 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the following new section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 33-D.

"33-D (*1*). Notwithstanding anything in this Act, every workman shall have the right to make an application to the appropriate authority against an apprehended discharge or termination from service, and upon the receipt of such application, the appropriate authority shall issue an order to the employer to stay the action against the workman, pending the disposal of the application. Right of workman against apprehended discharge or termination of service.

(2) After the issue of the stay order referred to in sub-section (1), the appropriate authority shall give due notice thereof to the employer and the workman, and, after hearing them, proceed either to make the stay order absolute or pass such orders as may be considered appropriate.

Explanation.—In this section 'appropriate authority' means a conciliation officer, a Board, a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be.".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There have been instances where during the pendency of conciliation or other proceedings before a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, action is taken to discharge or terminate the services of a workman without notice. Under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an employer may discharge or dismiss a workman during the pendency of a proceeding in respect of an industrial dispute if the workman is paid wages for one month and an application has been made by the employer to the authority before which the proceeding is pending for approval of the action taken by the employer. It is not unoften that an employer exercises his right to discharge or terminate the services of a workman arbitrarily and makes an application to the authority concerned for approval of the action. In other cases, after termination, only references are made under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is well-known that proceedings before Industrial Tribunals, or similar other agencies often get protracted to the serious sufferings of the workman, and it seems only fair and equitable that a workman should have some remedy of preventive action against arbitrary discharge or termination. The Bill seeks to achieve this objective.

DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA.

B. N. BANERJEE,
Secretary-General

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1975